

## X-RAY DIGITAL TOMOGRAPHIC IMAGE TAKING APPARATUS

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

5           The present invention relates to an X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus which visualizes a tomographic image of a subject based on X-rays that have passed through the subject.

#### Relate Background Art

10           An X-ray tomographic image taking method using an X-ray film is being conventionally practiced. This X-ray tomographic image taking method irradiates a subject with X-ray a plurality of times while moving an X-ray tube and X-ray film synchronously in  
15 the directions opposite to each other with respect to the subject placed between them in such a way that the center of the X-ray beam aligns with the center of the X-ray film, in order to multiple expose the respective X-ray transmitted images on a single film  
20 and thereby obtain a tomographic image with blurred images of components other than those located in the vicinity of the tomographic image of the subject.

          Furthermore, a digital tomographic image taking apparatus has also been commercialized which obtains  
25 digital image data using an I.I. (image intensifier) instead of an X-ray film and a TV image pickup system and there reconstructs the image by adding up the

data to thereby obtain the identical tomographic image as an image of multiple exposed images on a film.

On the other hand, a dual energy subtraction  
5 method is known which assigns weights to images obtained with high energy X-rays and low energy X-rays, and subtracts one from the other to extract only bones or calcification diseases, or only soft tissues by erasing bones.

10 Some known conventional examples in which this dual energy subtraction image taking method is applied to the above described tomographic image taking method include a method of using an imaging plate to take images in two stages; one with high  
15 energy and the other with low energy, a method of sandwiching one Cu plate between two imaging plates and obtaining one image with high energy and an image with low energy for each imaging plate simultaneously, as well as a method described in Japanese Patent  
20 Registration No. 2871053 of alternating a tube voltage for X-rays irradiated onto an X-ray image taking apparatus, which combines an I.I. and a TV camera, between a high voltage and low voltage for every exposure, or a method of obtaining a high  
25 voltage image and low voltage image by replacing X-ray filters to change X-ray energy.

However, the method of performing image taking

twice, causes a time interval between two image  
takings because a high voltage tomographic image is  
taken first and then a low voltage tomographic image  
is taken. If the body of the subject moves due to  
5 respiration, etc., in this time interval, a position  
shift occurs between the X-ray images recorded in  
both taken images, which poses a disadvantage that an  
accurate difference image cannot be obtained in the  
dual energy subtraction processing.

10       The method of using two imaging plates, in  
which two images with different energy levels can be  
obtained in one image taking, and so there is no need  
to take images twice, does not cause an inconvenience  
due to wobbling of the body of the subject. However,  
15 since the two images have not been obtained by  
switching the tube voltage value of the X-ray tube  
between high and low, an image produced under the  
influence of high energy X-rays may appear on the  
first imaging plate or the second imaging plate may  
20 be influenced by low energy X-rays that have passed  
through the copper plate. Therefore, compared to the  
method of taking images by switching between tube  
voltages, the method suffers from a disadvantage that  
good subtraction images cannot be obtained.

25       The method of switching the tube voltages or  
filters alternately for every exposure has the  
following disadvantages.

A switching time is required, which increases the time required for tomographic image taking and reduces the diagnosis efficiency. Frequent switching of the tube voltage in a short time period increases  
5 load on the X-ray tube and reduces its service life. The switching between filters in a short time in synchronization with exposure to X-rays requires an apparatus capable of accurate switching. The same number of calculations as X-ray exposures are  
10 required to reconstruct high voltage tomographic images and low voltage tomographic images.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Considering the actual situation of the above  
15 described conventional technologies, there is a demand for an X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus capable of dual energy image taking by single tomographic image taking.

According to the present invention, the  
20 foregoing object is attained by providing an X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus including: an X-ray generation unit for emitting X-rays; a first transfer unit for changing the emission direction of X-rays emitted by the X-ray generation unit and  
25 transferring the X-ray generation unit; a solid state image sensing unit consisting of a plurality of solid state image sensing elements for converting X-rays to

electric signals; a second transfer unit for  
transferring the solid state image sensing unit; and  
a control unit for controlling the first transfer  
unit and second transfer unit so that X-rays emitted  
5 from the X-ray generation unit are emitted to  
predetermined coordinates on the photoreceiving  
surface of the solid state image sensing unit, and  
controlling the emissions of the X-ray generation  
unit and the drive of the solid state image sensing  
10 unit, wherein the control unit divides the course  
along which the X-ray generation unit or solid state  
image sensing unit is moving into a plurality of  
sections and controls the X-ray generation unit so  
that the quality of the X-rays differs between  
15 neighboring sections.

Other features and advantages of the present  
invention will be apparent from the following  
descriptions taken in conjunction with the  
accompanying drawings, in which like reference  
20 characters designate the same or similar parts  
throughout the figures thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are  
25 incorporated in and constitute a part of the  
specification, illustrate embodiments of the  
invention and, together with the descriptions, serve

to explain the principle of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a schematic configuration of an embodiment of an X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of a configuration of an X-ray detector;

FIG. 3 is a schematic view of a tomographic image taking process;

FIG. 4 illustrates a correlation between image data and image taking range;

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of an image taking condition; and

FIG. 6 illustrates a correlation between image data and image taking range.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail in accordance with the accompanying drawings.

With reference now to the attached drawings, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be explained in detail below.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a schematic configuration of an embodiment of an X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus according to the present invention. Reference numeral 1 denotes a

tomographic image taking stand, which consists of a bed 11 on which a subject 2 is placed, an X-ray tube 12 placed facing the bed 11 with the subject 2 located in between and an X-ray detector 15 which is made up of a solid state image sensing section 13 accommodated in a housing (not shown) and an image taking drive section 14 which reads the drive of the solid state image sensing section 13 and the X-ray image of the subject as electric signals and generates digital image data. Furthermore, the X-ray tube 12 and the X-ray detector 15 are connected by means of a swing lever 16 in such a way that they move in parallel in directions opposite to each other centered on one point on a tomographic surface 21.

Reference numeral 3 denotes an image taking control device which sends a command to the tomographic image taking stand 1 and an X-ray control device 4 to control a series of processes of tomographic image taking and is connected to an image taking start switch 31 and an image taking stop switch 32 and controls, for example, the movements of the X-ray tube 12 and X-ray detector 15 during image taking and timings of reading an X-ray exposure signal and image data to be sent to the X-ray control device 4 and the image taking drive section 14.

Reference numeral 5 denotes an image taking condition setting device, which is connected to the image

taking control device 3. The X-ray control device 4 controls a high voltage generator 6 based on the set image taking condition and the X-ray tube 12 irradiates X-rays of a desired tube voltage, tube  
5 current and irradiation time. Furthermore, the movements of the X-ray tube 12 and X-ray detector 15 controlled by the image taking control device 3 are also carried out based on the image taking condition set by the image taking condition setting device 5.

10       The solid state image sensing section 13 has a two-dimensional planar shape and is formed, as shown in FIG. 2, of an X-ray detecting layer 131 which converts X-rays that have passed through the subject to electric charge and a matrix-shaped TFT transistor  
15 circuit 132 which reads this electric charge and converts it to an electric signal and is formed on a glass substrate 133. Furthermore, the image taking drive device 14 consists of an amplifier 141 which amplifies the electric signal converted by the TFT  
20 transistor circuit 132, an A/D converter 142 which converts the output of the amplifier 141 to a digital signal, a control circuit 143, an adder 144 which adds a frame number, etc., to the digital signal controlled by the control circuit 143 and converted  
25 by the A/D converter 142 and outputs digital image data. The control circuit 143 controls drive timings for reading the electric charge converted from X-rays



by the X-ray detecting layer 131 by the TFT transistor circuit 132 as an electric signal, the A/D converter 142 and adder 144 and also the gain setting for the amplifier 141. This image taking drive  
5 section 14 and the solid state image sensing section 13 are accommodated in the housing to constitute the X-ray detector 15.

In this solid state image sensing section 13, the X-ray detecting layer is made of a cesium iodide  
10 (CsI) layer and incident X-rays emit their energy in the CsI layer, are converted to fluorescent light and the converted light is guided to a photodiode on the TFT transistor circuit through a CsI columnar crystal structure. In the photodiode, light is converted to  
15 electric charge and the converted charge is stored in a capacitor and read by a reading circuit of the TFT transistor circuit as an electric signal. This photodiode corresponds to 1 pixel and the electric signal is read for each of pixels arranged in a  
20 matrix form. Furthermore, this reading circuit allows non-destructive reading and the control circuit 143 can select destructive reading or non-destructive reading. However, when the solid state image sensing element incapable of non-destructive  
25 reading is ready for receiving light, electric charge according to the amount of incident light is stored in each pixel of the element, but when this stored

electric charge is taken out of the element as an electric signal, there is no more electric charge inside the element. For this reason, once the electric signal is read, it is only possible to store  
5 and read the electric charge received from the time at which the signal is read onward. On the other hand, in the case of the solid state image sensing element capable of non-destructive reading, even if the stored electric charge is taken out of the  
10 element as an electric signal, the electric charge inside the element is not destroyed. Therefore, it is possible not only to obtain an output which is proportional to the amount of charge of each pixel in the middle of storage but also to continue the charge  
15 storing operation.

When FIG. 1 is referenced again, the digital image data output from the X-ray detector 15 is sent to a signal processing device 7 and recorded in an image memory 71. The signal processing device 7 is  
20 connected to an image display monitor 8 and in addition to the memory 71, the signal processing device 7 also includes a calculator 72 which performs calculations such as additions or subtractions on the image data, a gray scale adjusting device 73 which  
25 adjusts the gray scale of the image displayed on the monitor 8 and an image process designating device 74. The image process designating device 74 controls the

image memory 71, the calculator 72 and gray scale adjusting device 73 based on a command from the image taking control device 3.

The X-ray digital tomographic image taking  
5 apparatus of this embodiment having the above described configuration operates as shown below.

In preparation for image taking, in order to obtain a desired tomographic image for diagnosis, the operator sets the tomographic image taking condition  
10 from the image taking condition setting device 5.

The principal conditions are X-ray irradiation conditions such as a tube voltage, tube current and X-ray irradiation time, image taking angle range and image taking count and an example thereof will be  
15 shown in FIG. 3. That is, suppose a range of  $45^\circ$  leftward and rightward, that is, a range of  $90^\circ$  centered on a plumb line G which passes through the center of the tomographic surface 21 is an image taking angle range, the point at which the X-ray tube  
20 12 is located at position P1 is an image taking start point and the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at position P2n is an image taking end point. This range is further subdivided into four image taking ranges of approximately  $22.5^\circ$  each. Suppose  
25 the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at position P1 is the image taking start point, the range from this position P1 to position Pn/2 is a

first image taking range, the range from position  
P<sub>n/2+1</sub> to position P<sub>n</sub> is a second image taking range,  
the range from position P<sub>n/n+1</sub> to position P<sub>3n/2</sub> is a  
third image taking range and the range from position  
5 P<sub>3n/2+1</sub> to position P<sub>2n</sub> is a fourth image taking  
range.

In image taking of the subject in the above  
described image taking process, the setting is made  
in such a way that pulse X-rays are irradiated at the  
10 respective positions (P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>, ..., P<sub>2n-1</sub>, P<sub>2n</sub>)  
obtained by dividing the range from position P<sub>1</sub> to  
position P<sub>2n</sub> into (2n-1) equal parts and 2n image  
takings are performed as a consequence. In this  
embodiment, the tube current I is set to I<sub>1</sub>, the X-  
15 ray irradiation time T is set to T<sub>1</sub> and each  
condition is kept constant during 2n image takings.  
The tube voltage V is set to V<sub>h</sub> (high voltage value)  
for the first and third image taking ranges and V<sub>l</sub>  
(low voltage value) for the second and fourth image  
20 taking ranges and kept constant during the same image  
taking range.

Then, when the image taking start switch 31 is  
pressed and the signal is sent to the image taking  
control device 3, the image taking control device 3  
25 sends a command necessary for image taking to the  
tomographic image taking stand 1, X-ray control  
device 4 and image taking drive section 14 and

controls the operation of each unit. That is, when a control signal which controls a drive section (not shown) provided inside the tomographic image taking stand 1 is sent to the tomographic image taking stand 1, the X-ray tube 12 and X-ray detector 15 connected by means of the swing lever 16 start to move from the position shown in FIG. 1 in the direction shown by the dotted arrow.

Furthermore, when the X-ray irradiation condition and image taking start signal are sent to the X-ray control device 4, the X-ray control device 4 operates the high voltage generator 6 to cause the X-ray tube 12 to irradiate X-rays of the tube voltage  $V_h$ , tube current  $I_1$  and irradiation time  $T_1$  and irradiate pulse X-rays under the same X-ray irradiation condition at predetermined time interval  $t_1$  from then on. In the following explanations, changing the energy of X-rays is equivalent to changing the quality of X-rays. The change of the quality of X-rays is mainly achieved by changing tube voltage  $V$ .

Furthermore, when the image taking condition and image taking start signal are sent to the control circuit 143 in the image taking drive section 14, the control circuit 143 operates the TFT transistor circuit 132 every time irradiation of pulse X-rays ends and reads X-rays that have passed through the

subject 2 as an electric signal, repeats the same operation at time interval  $t_1$  from then on to control so that X-rays are read as an electric signal. Here, with regard to reading of the electric signal

5 corresponding to X-ray irradiation at time interval  $t_1$ , control is performed in such a way that destructive reading is performed only when the X-ray tube 12 is located at the final image taking position in each image taking range from the first position to  
10 fourth position, that is, position  $P_{n/2}$ , position  $P_n$ , position  $P_{3n/2}$  and position  $P_{2n}$ , and non-destructive reading is performed otherwise. Then, in response to  $2n$  X-ray irradiations from the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at  $P_1$  to position  $P_{2n}$ ,  
15 electric signals corresponding to the  $2n$  frames from  $A_1$  to  $A_{2n}$  are read from one pixel to another.

The read electric signal is amplified according to the gain of the amplifier 141 which is preset to a default value and then converted to a digital signal  
20 by the A/D converter 142. Then, additional information such as frame numbers and image taking conditions, etc. is added sequentially for every 1-frame digital signal and digital image data corresponding to the  $2n$  frames from  $D_1$  to  $D_{2n}$  is  
25 generated finally. This digital image data is sent to and stored in the image memory 71 sequentially during tomographic image taking. However, the

electric signal which is destructively read after the final image taking in the above described image taking range becomes the sum total of charge stored by individual image takings carried out from the  
5 start of image taking to the end of image taking of each image taking range. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 4, this digital image data becomes equivalent to the sum of the image data obtained by individual image takings in each image taking range. This is the  
10 operation of the image taking process.

Then, the operation of the image data processing step will be explained.

In preparation for image taking, the operator also sets the condition of reconstructing the  
15 tomographic image in addition to the tomographic image taking condition from the image taking condition setting device 5. In this embodiment, commands for calculating high voltage tomographic images from the first and third image taking ranges  
20 and low voltage tomographic images from the second and fourth image taking ranges based on the set tomographic image taking conditions, then carrying out weighted difference processing on these images and thereby reconstructing a dual energy subtraction  
25 tomographic image with only bones of the subject extracted and displaying are sent from the image taking control device 3 to the image process

designating device 74, and the image process  
designating device 74 controls the image memory 71,  
calculator 72 and gray scale adjusting device 73 as  
follows.

5           Of the image data  $D_1$  to  $D_{2n}$  corresponding to  
the  $2n$  frames sent to and stored in the image memory  
71, image data  $D_{n/2}$ ,  $D_n$ ,  $D_{3n/2}$  and  $D_{2n}$  are sent to  
the calculator 72, where additions of  $[D_{n/2} + D_{3n/2}] (=$   
 $D_h)$  and  $[D_n + D_{2n}] (= D_l)$  are performed and then these  
10 two image data  $D_h$  and  $D_l$  are resent to the image  
memory 71 and stored temporarily. Then, these two  
image data are resent to the calculator 72 and  
coefficients in the entire image data  $D_h$  of the high  
voltage tomographic image are multiplied (weighted)  
15 so that the concentration value of the soft tissue of  
the image data  $D_h$  of the high voltage tomographic  
image becomes equal to the concentration value of the  
soft tissue of the image data  $D_l$  of the low voltage  
tomographic image, then a difference between the  
20 image data of the weighted high voltage tomographic  
image and image data of the low voltage tomographic  
image is calculated. Through this difference  
processing, the soft tissue is erased and the image  
data of the tomographic image with only bones  
25 extracted is reconstructed. Then, this image data is  
sent to and stored in the image memory 71, sent to  
the monitor 8 through the gray scale adjusting device



73 and a tomographic image with bones of the subject extracted is displayed.

Furthermore, since the image data in each image taking range is read non-destructively, for example, difference data for each pixel of the image data  
5 acquired in the adjacent reading processes of the image taking process such as  $[D_{2n}-D_{2n-1}]$  and  $[D_n-D_{n-1}]$  become image data obtained by diagonal insertion or normal image taking at positions at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at positions  $P_{2n}$  and  $P_n$ . When  
10 such reconstruction of image data is carried out between all image data acquired in the adjacent reading processes, it is possible to obtain data equivalent to the image data when all the image data  
15 after individual image takings is read destructively.

In a modification example of this embodiment, it is also possible to successively irradiate X-rays for each image taking range without using pulse X-rays.

20 Furthermore, after the final image taking in each image taking range an electric signal is read destructively, but it is also possible to read the electric signal non-destructively, then read it destructively, reset the charge stored in the solid  
25 state image sensing section and start image taking within the next image taking range.

Furthermore, instead of switching between the

tube voltages, it is also possible to selectively place an X-ray filter for changing the energy of irradiated X-rays using filter replacing means disclosed in Japanese Patent Registration No. 2871053  
5 which is a prior art between the X-ray tube and subject for each image taking range.

Then, another embodiment will be explained in association with the above described embodiment.

While the configuration of the X-ray digital  
10 tomographic image taking apparatus and the operation in the image data processing process are the same as those of the above described embodiment, the image taking process operates as follows.

In preparation for image taking, the same  
15 tomographic image taking condition as that of the above described embodiment is set from the image taking condition setting device 5. The principal conditions are X-ray irradiation conditions such as a tube voltage, tube current and X-ray irradiation time,  
20 image taking angle range and image taking count.

When the image taking start switch 31 is pressed, the X-ray tube 12 and X-ray detector 15 start to move as in the case of the above described embodiment, the X-ray tube 12 irradiates pulse X-rays of a tube voltage  
25  $V_h$ , tube current  $I_1$  and irradiation time  $T_1$  at predetermined time interval  $t_1$ . Then, every time irradiation of pulse X-rays ends, X-rays that have

passed through the subject 2 are stored in a solid state image sensing section as charge for each pixel. However, in this embodiment, this charge is not read as an electric signal for individual image takings, but the charge is read destructively all together when the final image taking ends in each image taking range. That is, the read electric signal becomes the sum total of the charge stored in individual image takings carried out from the start to the end of the image taking in each image taking range. Therefore, the electric signals acquired are only four electric signals equivalent to  $A_{n/2}$ ,  $A_n$ ,  $A_{3n/2}$  and  $A_{2n}$  acquired in the above described embodiment.

Then, these read electric signals are subjected to the same processing as that of the above described embodiment and digital image data corresponding to four frames of  $D_{n/2}$ ,  $D_n$ ,  $D_{3n/2}$  and  $D_{2n}$  is finally generated. This is the operation in the image taking process. The image data processing process also operates in totally the same way as in the above described embodiment and the tomographic image with bones of the subject extracted is displayed on the monitor 8.

Then, a further embodiment will be explained.

The configuration of the X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus is the same as the above described embodiment, but it operates based on

the image taking condition shown in FIG. 5. That is, suppose a range of  $45^\circ$  leftward and rightward, that is, a range of  $90^\circ$  centered on a plumb line G which passes through the center of the tomographic surface

5 21 is an image taking angle range or the image taking range of the path to the turning point from the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at position P1 as an image taking start point through position Pn to the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at  
10 position P2n as an image taking end point.

Furthermore, suppose the range from the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at position P2n as the image taking start point through position Pn to the point at which the X-ray tube 12 is located at  
15 position P1 as the image taking end point is the range of the path to the starting point.

In the above described process of taking an image of the subject, the setting is made in such a way that the subject is irradiated with pulse X-rays  
20 twice and images are taken at positions obtained by subdividing the range from position P1 to position P2n into  $(2n-1)$  equal parts  $(P1, P2, \dots, P2n-1, P2n)$  and as a result, images are taken  $2n \times 2 (= 4n)$  times. In this embodiment, the tube current I is set to I2,  
25 the X-ray irradiation time T is set to T2 and each condition is kept constant during  $4n$  image takings. The tube voltage V is set to Vh (high voltage value)

for the image taking range of the path to the turning point and V<sub>l</sub> (low voltage value) for the image taking range of the path to the starting point and kept constant during image taking within the same range.

5           When the image taking start switch 31 is pressed, the movements of the X-ray tube 12 and X-ray detector 15 are started, the X-ray tube 12 irradiates pulse X-rays of the tube voltage V<sub>h</sub>, tube current I<sub>2</sub> and irradiation time T<sub>2</sub> at predetermined time  
10 interval of t<sub>2</sub>. Then, every time irradiation of pulse X-rays ends, X-rays that have passed through the subject 2 are stored as charge for every pixel in the solid state image sensing section and control is performed in such a way that destructive reading is  
15 carried out only when images are taken when the X-ray tube 12 is at the final image taking position in both the image taking ranges of the path to the turning point and the path to the starting point, that is, at position P<sub>2n</sub> and position P<sub>1</sub> and non-destructive  
20 reading is carried out otherwise.

          Then, in response to 4n X-ray irradiations after the X-ray tube 12 moves from the point P<sub>1</sub> through position P<sub>2n</sub> until it returns to position P<sub>1</sub> again, electric signals corresponding to the 4n  
25 frames from A<sub>1</sub> to A<sub>4n</sub> are read for each pixel. These read electric signals are processed in the same way as the above described embodiment, digital image data

corresponding to the  $4n$  frames from  $D1$  to  $D2n$  are created finally and sent to and stored in the image memory 71. Then, the electric signal read destructively after the final image taking of the  
5 above described both image taking ranges becomes the sum total of charge stored by individual image takings carried out from the start to end of image taking in each image taking range. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 6, this digital image data is  
10 equivalent to the sum of the image data obtained by individual image takings in each image taking range. This is the operation in the image taking process.

The basic flow of image data in the image data processing process is the same as that of the above  
15 described embodiment, but the image data  $D2n$  and  $D4n$  become a high voltage tomographic image and low voltage tomographic image and by applying weighted difference processing to these images causes a dual energy subtraction tomographic image with only bones  
20 of the subject extracted to be displayed on the monitor 8.

Furthermore, as explained above, the number of sections with different X-ray energy levels into which the tomographic image taking process is divided  
25 is not limited to 4 or 2 in the above described embodiments.

It goes without saying that the object of the

present invention can also be achieved by supplying a storage medium which records software program codes for implementing the functions of the above described embodiments to the system or apparatus and causing a  
5 computer (or CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus to read and execute the program codes stored in the storage medium.

In this case, the program codes read from the storage medium themselves implement the functions of  
10 the above described embodiments and the program codes themselves and the storage medium that stores the program codes constitute the present invention.

As the recording medium to supply the program codes, for example, a flexible disk, hard disk,  
15 optical disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, magnetic tape, non-volatile memory card and ROM, etc., can be used.

It goes without saying that the present invention includes not only the case where the  
20 functions of the above described embodiments are realized by the computer executing the read program codes but also the case where the OS (operating system) which is operating on the computer executes part or whole of actual processing based on the  
25 instructions of the program codes and realizes the functions of the above described embodiments through the processing.

Furthermore, it goes without saying that the present invention also includes the case where after the program codes read from the storage medium are written to the memory provided for a function  
5 expansion board inserted in the computer or a function expansion unit connected to the computer, the CPU, etc., provided on the function expansion board or function expansion unit executes part or whole of actual processing based on the instructions  
10 of the program codes and the functions of the above described embodiments are realized through the processing.

As described above, the X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus according to the  
15 present invention can reduce the tube voltage, the number of times filters are switched, and can thereby extend the service life of the tube, improve the diagnostic efficiency and realize an inexpensive filter switching apparatus.

20 Furthermore, the X-ray digital tomographic image taking apparatus according to the present invention can reduce the number of calculations for reconstruction of a tomographic image.

(Other Embodiment)

25 Note that the present invention may be applied to either a system constituted by a plurality of apparatuses (e.g., an image processing apparatuses,



interfaces, radiographic apparatuses, X-ray generation apparatuses, and the like) or an arrangement that integrates an image processing apparatus and a radiographic apparatus, or the like.

5       The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments and various changes and modifications can be made within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore to apprise the public of the scope of the present invention, the  
10   following claims are made.